

THE NAVAL HISTORY OF WYOMING



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SHIPS





USS Wyoming (BB 32)

USS Wyoming, lead ship of a class of two 26,000-ton battleships, was built at Philadelphia, PA. Commissioned in September 1912, she operated along the U.S. Atlantic seaboard and in the Caribbean during her first year of service. Wyoming was "demilitarized" in early 1931, becoming a training ship, with the new hull number AG 17. In July 1945 she became an experimental gunnery ship with what soon became the Operational Development Force, serving until August 1947, when she decommissioned.

At least 28 ships have been named after the state of Wyoming, its cities, places, and people. A few of those ships include:

USS Big Horn (AO 45), 1942 USNS Big Horn (T-AO 198), 1992 USS Big Horn River (LSMR 402), 1945 USS Casper (PF 12), 1944 Cheyenne I (Tug), 1898 Cheyenne II (Monitor No. 10), 1902 USS Cheyenne III (SSN 773), 1996 USS Crook County (LST 611), 1944 USS Emory S. Land (AS 39), 1979 USS Fremont (APA 44), 1943 USS Goshen (APA 108), 1944 USS Johnson County (LST 849), 1945 USN Laramie (T-AO 203), 1996 USS Laramie (AD 16), 1921 USS Lincoln County (LST 898), 1944
USS Manderson Victory (AK 230), 1944
USS Park County (LST 1077), 1945
USS Sheridan (APA 51), 1943
USS Shoshone I (Id. No. 1760), 1919
USS Shoshone II (AKA 65), 1944
USNS Shoshone (T-AO 151), 1957
Wyoming I (Screw Sloop-of-War), 1859
Wyoming II (Monitor No. 10), 1902
USS Wyoming III (BB 32), 1912
USS Wyoming IV (SSBN 742), 1996
USS Yellowstone I (Id. No. 2657), 1918
USS Yellowstone III (AD 27), 1946
USS Yellowstone III (AD 27), 1946
USS Yellowstone III (AD 41), 1980

PEOPLE



Emory Scott Land Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy

Born in Laramie, WY, Emory Scott Land graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1902. He was awarded the Navy Cross for his work in connection with the design and construction of submarines and for work in the war zone during World War I. He retired as a U.S. Navy vice admiral. The U.S. Navy ship USS Emory S. Land (AS 39) and Emory Land glacier in the Antarctic Region are named in his honor



David Richard Edwards Captain, U.S. Navy

David Richard Edwards was born in Cheyenne, WY. He flew more than 200 combat missions during the Vietnam War before retiring as a captain from the U.S. Navy. In 1993, Edwards was elected to the Douglas, WY, city council where he served as a commissioner of Converse County, WY. From 2001-2008, he served in the Wyoming House of Representatives.



Did You Know...

The two dates on the Great Seal, 1869 and 1890, commemorate the organization of the territorial government and Wyoming's admission into the Union. The woman in the center holds a banner proclaiming "Equal Rights," symbolizing Wyoming as the first government to grant equal civil and political rights to women. The two men typify the livestock and mining industries of the state. The number "44", which is written on the star, represents Wyoming as the 44th state admitted to the Union. The lamps upon the pillars represent the Light of Knowledge, while the scrolls around the pillars read, "Oil", "Mines", "Livestock", and "Grain"— four of Wyoming's major industries.

PLACES





Navy Operational Support Center Cheyenne

Sailors from Navy Operational Support Center (NOSC) Cheyenne, WY, march in the Cheyenne Frontier Days Grand Parade, which is aimed at giving Americans the opportunity to learn about the Navy. The mission of NOSC Cheyenne is to generate mobilization readiness by providing administrative services and training support to Navy Reserve personnel in support of surge and operational requirements for the Navy.

Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3

Set aside in a series of Executive Orders in the early 1900s, the government-owned petroleum and oil shale properties were intended to provide a reserve supply of crude oil to fuel U.S. naval vessels in times of short supply or emergencies. Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3 (NPR-3), historically known as Teapot Dome, is a small stripper well oil field that produces about 200 barrels of crude oil per day. Located in Bar Nunn, WY, NPR-3 consists of 9,481 acres, and was set aside as a naval oil reserve in 1915. In 1977, jurisdiction of the field was transferred from the Navy to the Energy Department until it was sold to the private sector in 2015.